

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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CANADIAN MINISTER WILSON DISCUSSES NUCLEAR COOPERATION

FY192145 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2318 GMT 18 Sep 79 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires 18 Sep (NA)--The Canadian minister of foreign trade, Michael Wilson, told President Jorge Rafael Videla tonight of his government's intention "to continue efforts to strengthen our cooperation in the nuclear field," bilateral trade, and insutrial cooperation.

The minister said, "I would be happy if we could reach some kind of basic agreement to turn this objective into a reality. It is very important, however, that we lay the foundation carefully before we have a ministerial meeting: I think we could send to Argentina a delegation of government officials, including experts on each priority sector, who, together with Argentine officials and experts, could identify those sectors where Argentina's needs can be practically related to Canadian capabilities."

Minister Wilson made these remarks during a lunch given in his honor at the Army Club by the Argentine Council of International Relations.

The Canadian minister asserted that "there is no country in the world that is technologically self-sufficient," and "this means a special challenge for countries like Argentina and Canada." He added, "neither of the two countries can be a master of all technologies at the same time: We need a basic technology sufficiently adapted to our industry so we can develop in our own countries that technology we receive from other countries."

Wilson stated that in Canada "there is great concern, as there is everywhere, over the danger posed by nuclear proliferation." In that regard, Canada "has felt encouraged by efforts made in Latin America through the Tlatelolco Treaty to create a region free of nuclear arms."

He said, "we consider Argentina our partner, not only regarding our national program, but also in the accomplishment of a common goal, which is to promote the responsible use of nuclear energy in our countries."

Minister Wilson also pointed out that "some criticisms were heard regarding the amendments introduced by Canada to its safeguards policy as a result of an explosion of a nuclear device in India."

He stressed that the Canadian nuclear policy was modified in 1974 and 1976 "to authorize Canadian exports to those countries having international commitments to nonproliferation and to those accepting international safeguards for their complete fuel cycle."

AGREEMENT WITH ROMANIA ON NUCLEAR ENERGY UPDATED

FY181615 Paris AFP in Spanish 0432 GMT 18 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Sep (AFP)--A Romanian delegation arrived here today for the purpose of updating the agreement on nuclear energy signed with Argentina in 1972. The delegation is headed by Corneliu Mihulecea, head of the Romanian State Committee for Nuclear Energy; Alecu Marian, Flutor Dan and Popa Petru, all nucleo-electric energy technicians. Visits to the nuclear plants set up in the capital and Ezeiza area, 30 km south, to the Atucha nuclear plant and the plant being built in Embalse Rio Tercero in Cordoba Province, [figure indistinct] north of Buenos Aires are scheduled during their visit to the country.

The Romanian delegation, which will stay in the country until the end of this week, was met by Rear Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), and by Gheorlhe Apostol, Romanian ambassador to Argentina.

BAR ASSOCIATION CRITICIZES HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

PY190345 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0110 GMT 19 Sep 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 18 Sep (NA)--The Bar Association of Buenos Aires City stressed today that the statements made by the executive secretary of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission [IHRG], Edmundo Vargas Carreno, are of an "unacceptable partiality" in the sense that the organization has not come to Argentina "to study subversion, but to study the government's actions independently from those attributed to terrorist groups."

In this respect, the bar association indicated that this "is a demonstration of unacceptable partiality because, in essence, the government's actions have been the defense against and the answer to provocations and crimes committed during a revolutionary, bloody and awful war."

LA PRENSA DIRECTOR DECLINES TO MEET WITH IHRG

PY191513 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1117 GMT 19 Sep 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 19 Sep (NA)--LA PRENSA Director Maximo Gainza did not accept an invitation by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission (IHRG) to discuss the situation of freedom of the press in Argentina because this newspaper "has never tolerated" restrictions on its mission to inform.

In a letter sent to Edmundo Vargas Carreno, IHRG executive secretary, Gainza stated: "I am thankful for the distinction of being invited, an invitation I decline because I believe it is sufficient to inform you that this newspaper, in accordance with the invariable conduct it has followed since its foundation, has never tolerated any restrictions on the exercise of its duty to inform and guide public opinion."

BRIEFS

VIDELA SEES AMBASSADORS--Buenos Aires, 17 Sep (TELAM)--President Jorge Rafael Videla met with Alberto Aden, Argentine ambassador to New Zealand, and Luis Claraso de la Vega, Argentine ambassador to Lebanon, in separate audiences today. The two ambassadors will be travelling to their posts soon. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1535 GMT 17 Sep 79 PY]

ISRAELI AMBASSADOR LEAVES--Having completed his diplomatic mission, Israeli ambassador Ram Nirgad left Argentina yesterday. Nirgad, who had been in the country for over 5 years, termed the relations between the two countries very good. [Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 15 Sep 79 p 2 PY]

MEAT SALES TO ISRAEL--Buenos Aires, 14 Sep (AFP)--Ram Nirgad, Israeli ambassador to Argentina, reported that his country purchases \$40-million worth of Argentine meat annually. [Paris AFP in Spanish 2050 GMT 15 Sep 79 PY]

PROTEST ISSUED AGAINST PROPOSED SALE OF U.S. TIN RESERVES

PY192355 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2135 GMT 19 Sep 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 19 Sep (LATIN)--Bolivia today warned the United States that the sale of strategic tin reserves "will seriously affect its democratization process."

Furthermore, it expressed "the greatest concern over the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee's unfortunate decision" to sell 35,000 tons of tin, since this will result in serious harm to the Bolivian economy.

The position of the Bolivian Government was revealed today after Foreign Minister Gustavo Fernandez submitted a protest note to U.S. Ambassador Paul H. Boecker. The note states that the decision is "in open contradiction to the policy of friendship and cooperation which, according to the U.S. Government, forms the guidelines for its relations with my country."

The note states that "a measure of this kind is a true economic aggression against Bolivia, since it seriously affects its economy, which is essentially based on tin exports whose prices will experience the consequences of the serious imbalances and alterations which the international tin market will inevitably experience."

The sale of tin accounts for almost 60 percent of Bolivia's annual exports.

The note adds: "The announced sale will cause irreparable damage to the image of U.S. foreign policy because it will be very difficult to make it compatible with the policy of human rights, democratic opening and understanding for the economic problems of the Third World that President Jimmy Carter's administration chose as the basis for its relations with developing nations."

Regarding the economic effects which this sale will have on both the United States and Bolivia, the Bolivian foreign minister said that "it is impossible to understand how the sale of part of its reserves will benefit the national interests of the United States, since the effects it will have on its economy will be practically imperceptible."

"The Bolivian economy, however," he adds, "will experience a serious blow, causing practically irreparable damage at a time when the study of indispensable measures to strengthen it is underway."

Foreign Minister Fernandez reasserts that if the aforementioned decision is enforced, it will seriously affect the democratization process Bolivia is experiencing. "Bolivia should receive, however, the support of all those nations which truly believe in democracy and which understand that cooperation among them is indispensable for their survival." The Bolivian Government states its confidence that in the next stages of the draft law "the U.S. Government will adopt the proper measures so that it will not be approved, and thus avoid the sale of strategic tin reserves."

Guevara Arze Reaction

PY190207 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2150 GMT 18 Sep 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 18 Sep (LATIN)--Interim President Walter Guevara Arze today termed "inconceivable" the announcement made by the United States indicating that it will sell 35,000 tons of tin.

This is the first time that President Guevara has referred to the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee's authorization for placing that amount of tin on the international minerals market.

Bolivia is the second largest tin producer in the world, and the possible sale of 35,000 tons will top its annual production of that mineral by 5,000 tons. Several of this country's governments have condemned the U.S. threat as economic aggression against Bolivia and as a violation of human rights in view of the impact that that this sale would have on international tin prices, the mainstay of Bolivia's economic activities.

"It is, of course, an unacceptable measure for Bolivia's interests," Guevara stressed during a press conference at Government House.

"It is inconceivable that the United States would place 35,000 tons of tin on the international market knowing that this would mean a change in prices, as it will provoke a decrease in the price of this mineral from which we live," Guevara stated. Guevara remarked that the U.S. attitude is really incredible."

Meanwhile, the Bolivian Congress has decided to call a special meeting of all national representatives to study the announcement of the U.S. Senate committee regarding what in this country is believed to be an "imminent sale" of tin.

The session, to be held tomorrow, will be conducted with the attendance of Guevara's cabinet, which was convened by Congress "to establish a joint defense program in view of the economic aggression."

The ambassadors of countries that are diplomatically accredited in Bolivia have also been invited to attend. Deputy Adalberto Kuajara said: "This is another aggression by U.S. imperialism against an underdeveloped country which during World War II sold tin at very low prices,--a mineral which is now its strategic reserve."

Leaders of the Socialist Party today warned in a communique that "we will carry out a public mobilization to protest against the United States and to defend ourselves from this typical imperialistic aggression."

Other congressmen and labor leaders agreed, indicating that the sale of tin "will create problems in Bolivia's economy which will have direct repercussions on the emerging Bolivian democracy."

Labor Central Urges Protest

PY190249 La Paz Radio La Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 18 Sep 79 PY

[Text] The Bolivian Labor Central [COB] has called all labor unions in the country to a protest march against the economic aggression of the United States in view of the imminent sale of 35,000 tons of tin.

The highest labor organization has appealed to workers, students, employees and ordinary citizens to join the protest march, which will be held next Thursday at 1800, against the U.S. policy of selling tin. COB's communique stated that just when Bolivia is struggling toward the consolidation of the democratic process, the northern colossus emerges to block it so that this process may not be completed. Further, it added that the Bolivian people are marching toward the accomplishment of their democratic goal and they can not stay aloof concerning the imperialist attack.

MINISTER SUGGESTS EXTENSION OF GUEVARA'S TERM

Pyl90302 Paris AFP in Spanish 2152 GMT 18 Sep 79 PY

[Excerpt] La Paz 18 Sep (AFP)--Walter Rios Gamboa, Bolivian undersecretary of interior, stated here today that "it would be very positive" if Congress extended for 1 year the mandate which is granted acting President Walter Guevara.

The official made this statement precisely at a time when there are rumors about an extension of the presidential mandate, and the statement confirms, to a certain extent, the existence of a political plan to attempt to catapult Walter Guevara Arze into the Bolivian political scene at the expense of the traditional political figures of Victor Paz Estenssoro and Hernan Siles Zuazo.

Rios Gamboa said that "there seems to be" a consensus not only among groups represented in Congress but also among the many social sectors to accept an extension of Guevara's term.

Furthermore, the under secretary said that the general elections scheduled for 4 May 1980 will interfere with the execution of the economic program which the government plans to enforce.

He added: "Election processes always result in the paralysis of productive activity while everybody waits for the results."

According to the promoters of this economic plan, the present economic situation of Bolivia cannot stand another year of uncertainty.

Rios Gamboa did not specify how long Guevara's term would be extended if this were to occur.

BRIEFS

NEW PLANNING UNDERSECRETARY--Planning and Coordination Minister Carlos Miranda yesterday installed Eduardo Davalos as new undersecretary of his ministry. Eduardo Davalos replaces Jorge Urquidi, who resigned recently. [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 11 Sep 79 p 3 PY]

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DEFICIT--The Bolivian Central Bank report, issued yesterday, indicates that Bolivia's 1978 balance of payments showed a deficit of \$123,300,000. [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 14 Sep 79 p 3 PY]

MINERAL EXPORTS--During the first 8 months of the year, Bolivia exported minerals worth more than \$348 million. From January to July, mineral exports amounted to 76 percent of the total of Bolivian exports, according to a report published in the FOREIGN TRADE BULLETIN. [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Sep 79 PY]

CARDINAL ARNS ASSAILS POLICE REPRESSION ON FRG TELEVISION

PY191321 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 15 Sep 79 PY

[Interview with Sao Paulo Archbishop Paulo Evaristo Arns shown on FRG television 17 September 1979--relayed report from the Deutsche Welle studio in Cologne by correspondent (Carlos Cerqueira)]

[Text] The Sao Paulo archbishop addressed the German people on television last night. Interviewed by correspondent (Claude Echstein) in Sao Paulo, Dom Paulo Evaristo Arns was presented to the audience here as the originator of a unique Christian movement of the poor [mobilizacao Crista dos pobres] in the world. In this context, Brazil has been defined as a country in South America where the church is leading the struggle for the defense of liberty.

Dom Evaristo Arns, who speaks perfect German, denounced the disappearance of more than 100 children, sons of political prisoners from the different dictatorial governments in South America. The Germans learned about this fact only yesterday. In the beginning we did not even want to believe it--the archbishop continued--but it was gradually becoming clear to us that the police in Brazil, Uruguay, Argentine, Chile and Paraguay work in close cooperation with each other. They really make up a multinational organization for repression. We know about several cases. For example, people were arrested in Uruguay, and their children simply disappeared on the streets, to reappear later in Chile.

There is a perfect exchange of information among the police institutions in the southern cone, and even methods of torture are taught by one country to another.

After stressing that the situation in Brazil was greatly improved since 1976, Dom Evaristo Arns regretted the existence among the Americans of so much solidarity with evil and so little with good. Enough of this, Evaristo Arns said. The fact that many youngsters have to leave the fatherland just because they support certain ideals must end. The interview ended with a commentary by the station stressing the archbishop's courage.

POLICE VIOLENTLY REPRESS DEMONSTRATION IN MARANHO

PY190356 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 19 Sep 79 PY

[Text] The police of Sao Luiz, Maranhao State, violently repressed a demonstration by high school and university students today. After 20 hours of clashes between police and students who tried to occupy the grounds around the Palacio dos Leoes [State Government House], a delegation of students negotiated with Governor Joao Castelo an end to the strike and street demonstrations. The agreement was reached under a promise that 200 arrested students would be released, with the exception of professional agitators. Governor Castelo also promised to request to the Interministerial Price Council that students be allowed to pay half-fares on collective means of transportation. This was the issue that touched off the strike and demonstrations.

In protest against the police violence in repressing the student demonstrations, the owners of newspapers of the capital of Maranhao will publish tomorrow's issues with a black band on their front page. The students were not the only targets of police violence. Journalists of the DIARIO DO POVO were also mistreated; one photographer had his camera wrested away and destroyed with gunshots by a policeman, according to the newspapers' chief editor, Nilton Ornela.

At least 15 cars were burned, including 3 military police vans and a station wagon of the DR [expansion unknown]. The number of injured persons reportedly fluctuated between 250 and 300 including 12 policemen who were hit by stones thrown at them or beaten by the demonstrators.

The situation in Sao Luiz is absolutely calm at this time.

PORTO ALEGRE BANK EMPLOYERS END 14-DAY STRIKE

PY190022 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 18 Sep 79 PY

[Text] The strike of bank employees in Porto Alegre is over. The strike, which began 14 days ago, was lifted this evening by the assembly of bank employees who will return to work tomorrow. Henceforth, negotiations with the employers' association will continue while employees are at work. The strikers had demanded a 76 percent salary readjustment and the advancement of the initiation date of their collective salary contract to 1 September.

PETROBRAS SUBSIDIARY TO PROSPECT FOR OIL IN PRC

PY190336 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 Sep 79 p 32 PY

[Text] Brasilia, Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals disclosed yesterday that the PRC Government has invited BRASPETRO, overseas subsidiary of PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] to prospect for oil in the South Yellow Sea, the Pearl River mouth basin to Hainan Island areas. Without giving further details, he noted that the offer is being studied and that it "confirms the prestige which Brazilian technicians have abroad."

He also disclosed that beginning in 1981 the PRC will supply Brazil with about 39,000 barrels of oil per day, 11,000 more than it does now (19,000). Although the minister did not confirm it, it was learned at the Planalto Palace that risk contracts with the PRC will be signed "shortly." A PETROBRAS delegation will go to the PRC as soon as a decision is reached on the terms for prospecting oil.

CONSUMPTION OF OIL SURPASSES GOVERNMENT-SET IMPORT QUOTA

PY200043 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 19 Sep 79 p 1 PY

[Excerpt] The consumption of oil byproducts during the January-August period climbed 10.2 percent over that during same period last year. In August, consumption surpassed the import limit set at 960,000 barrels per day by the government. Of the 1,880,000 barrels per day consumed in August, 1,190,000 were imported.

CORRECTION TO FIGUEIREDO SPEECH ON ENERGY-SAVING MEASURES

The following is a correction to the item entitled "Figueiredo Speaks on Energy-Saving Measures, Mass Transport," published in the 18 September Latin American DAILY REPORT, D 1.

Page D 2, paragraph one, line eight should read...this volume will represent \$1.5 billion per year...substituting \$1.5 billion for "half a billion".

SALVADORAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS STROESSNER, NOGUES

FY200227 Asuncion Television Channel 9 Cerro Cors in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Sep 79 FY

[Interview with Salvadoran Foreign Minister Jose Antonio Rodriguez Porth in Asuncion on 19 September--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Your Excellency, you have just met and held talks with Paraguayan Government officials. With whom did you talk and what did you discuss?

[Answer] I had the chance to talk with President Stroessner yesterday and this morning. I have also met with Foreign Minister Nogues. I should say that the issues discussed at these meetings were of general Latin American interest, especially some problems related to Paraguayan-Salvadoran ties. The visit I am making to Paraguay is part of a tour of Latin American countries which I will end in Central America. These were the basic issues discussed at our meetings.

[Question] Have you discussed problems related to your country?

[Answer] My visit is not related to the specific problem which is affecting my country, that is, those events which one can often read about in the press. Naturally, the Salvadoran situation was discussed in these talks, because I was asked questions about it. There is naturally interest and also concern about what is going on in El Salvador. Since there is some distorted information, it is proper to straighten out the facts about El Salvador's reality. Thus, the specific situation which is being experienced in El Salvador was only incidentally discussed.

[Question] This will be my last question, your excellency. Have you talked to Somoza here in Asuncion?

[Answer] No. I have not had the chance to visit, I mean, to talk with former President Somoza. I should note that I did not come to Asuncion to talk with the former Nicaraguan president. Actually, the purpose of my visit is to hold talks, especially with foreign ministers of neighboring countries. In the case of Paraguay, I also had the satisfaction of meeting with the president of the republic himself. Thus, any speculation related to your question may have just been caused by a misinterpretation of my visit.

I want to take this opportunity to convey to the people and Government of Paraguay in my name and in the name of Ambassador Castillo our thanks for the warm, friendly welcome we have received in Paraguay, which only confirmed what we had heard earlier about Paraguayan hospitality.

BRIEFS

EDUCATION MINISTER RETURNS--Education and Worship Minister Raul Pena has just returned from Barbados, where he attended the annual meeting of the Inter-American Educational, Scientific and Cultural Committee (CIECC). [Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 17 Sep 79 p 5 FY]

SOUTH AFRICAN OFFICIAL LEAVES--Gen Magnus Andre de Merindol Malan, commander of the South African defense force, left for Santiago de Chile, via Argentina, yesterday. Gen Merindol, who was here on an official visit, was seen off by Gen Alejandro Fretes Davalos, armed forces chief of staff, and other high-ranking officials. [Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 16 Sep 79 p 3 FY]

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORT TEACHERS' STRIKE

PA100444 Paris AFP in Spanish 1728 GMT 15 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 18 Sep (AFP)--Labor organizations in Ayacucho, in southern Peru, decreed in a 24-hour strike today to protest the increase in the price of fuel and to support government teachers on strike since early June.

Another 48-hour strike ended today in Cuzco, while in Lima the occupation of buildings and hunger strikes continued in support of the teachers.

This morning 12 leftist leaders in a district near Lima took over the offices of the Andean group and began a hunger strike, demanding a prompt solution to the teachers strike.

Yesterday afternoon five law students began a hunger strike at the Lima Bar Association offices, imitating dozens of leftist political leaders and university students.

Meanwhile, 15 of the 32 Marxist politicians who began a hunger strike last Monday at the former site of the San Marcos University have been taken to health clinics.

However, according to the Education Ministry, few primary and high school teachers are observing the strike called last June by the Peruvian Educational Workers Single Union.

Meanwhile, other groups are fasting in various cities in the interior. Today bank employees throughout the country held a 3-hour strike demanding attention to their demands and a solution to the teacher strike.

The teachers' demands have been reduced to restitution of the dismissed workers, release of prisoners and payment for the days not worked.

COPPER REFINING WORKERS TO GO ON STRIKE

PA190445 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1735 GMT 18 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 18 Sep (LATIN)--Some 3,000 miners of the state-owned CENTROMINPERU [Central Peruvian Mining Enterprise] concern today completed their second day on strike, a company spokesman said.

He added that the strike is indefinite and affects melting and refining activities in the Andean city of Oroya, 178 km east of Lima.

The CENTROMIN press department spokesman said the strike affects the production of refined copper and that production will suffer from a massive bottleneck because the rest of the mining operations are working normally.

The spokesman claimed not to know the reason for the strike, but discarded the possibility of a price increase demand because the demands for a salary increase were settled a long time ago.

JOINT COOPERATION COMMUNIQUE SIGNED WITH GUATEMALA

PA200117 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 19 Sep 79 PA

[Text of joint communique issued 18 September by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and Guatemalan President Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia]

[Text] At the invitation of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, Guatemalan President Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia visited Mexico on 18 September 1979 accompanied by a delegation. President Lucas Garcia was invited to visit the laboratory producing sterile Mediterranean fruit flies in Metapa, Chiapas Department, which is engaged in the control and eradication of the Mediterranean fruit fly, and to participate in the official opening of the laboratory.

The two presidents discussed topics of common interest to their countries. As a result of their talks, the presidents issued the following joint communique:

1. They discussed the agreement signed on the control and eradication of the Mediterranean fruit fly in Guatemala, and in view of the results obtained to date, they reiterate their support for the joint Mexican-Guatemalan committee for the eradication of that pest. They agreed to continue joint efforts.

They also agreed to exchange technical, farm, cattle, and forestry information for rural communities.

2. They agreed on the need for the high-level Mexican-Guatemalan economic commission created on 22 January 1971 to meet during the second week of December to establish an operating and fluid commercial system based on equality and the spirit of friendship existing between the two countries. The Mexican president expressed his determination to establish structures to decrease the Guatemalan trade deficit with Mexico.

3. In view of the many Guatemalan farm workers who at certain times of the year go to Mexico to harvest crops, they agreed to adopt steps to guarantee them fair treatment and wages.

4. The two presidents agreed to conduct studies in the international river basins to insure their joint use. [words indistinct] the creation of working groups made up of technicians from both countries [words indistinct] international commission of lands and waters to report on rivers to be developed and technical and financial cooperation needed by each country.

5. The Mexican president expressed his political willingness to help, within a social program, to settle the problem of fuel, which he will present to the United Nations during the next session, or if not, to seek with Guatemala a bilateral solution of mutual benefit.

6. They also agreed to establish an improved flow of tourists from third countries. The Mexican president offered to expedite the passage through Mexico of tourists wishing to visit Guatemala and the rest of Central America.

7. On examining the Nicaraguan situation, especially the aid being supplied to Nicaragua by their governments, the two presidents agreed to continue cooperating with the Nicaraguan people in the reconstruction of their country.

8. They expressed their full respect for human rights and stressed the ratification by their countries of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, which created the Central American court of human rights established recently in San Jose, Costa Rica.

9. The two presidents agreed that the present international situation is characterized by the economic and financial crisis which affects developing nations. Therefore, they [words indistinct] increasingly active in adopting decisions affecting them. They agreed that application of the charter of economic rights and duties is the best means of achieving a new international economic order in which a spirit of equality and justice will prevail among nations.

10. The two chiefs of state confirmed their faith in economic integration programs as instruments for development, and their determination to support efforts aimed at Latin American programs. They reiterate their governments' support for the principles of the inter-American economic system and expressed their conviction that the attainment of its goals will lead the countries in the area to an effective instrument of coordinated action to face and meet the needs and aspirations of the Latin American countries.

11. They [words indistinct] the ties of fraternity and friendship existing between the Guatemalan and Mexican peoples and governments. They reaffirmed their determination to provide all the [words indistinct] that should prevail between neighboring countries. The two presidents agreed that the basis of foreign policy of their governments, as previously stated, is based on nonintervention in other nations' domestic affairs and their endorsement of the principles of the UN Charter and the Charter of the Organization of American States.

12. The presidents concluded that they were pleased with the talks and that these will have a decided positive effect on the Guatemalan and Mexican people.

13. President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia expressed to President Jose Lopez Portillo his thanks for the warm welcome given him and his group by the Mexican people and government and invited him to visit Guatemala at his convenience.

Signed in Rosario, Chiapas, Mexico, 18 September 1979.

BRIEFS

BANK LOAN TO PEMEX--Mexico City, 12 Sep (AFP)--The press reported today that Bank of America and another 66 financial institutions granted a \$2.5 billion loan to Mexican Petroleum today. A Bank of America bulletin reported that the loan will be used to finance crude oil exports. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0335 GMT 13 Sep 79 PA]

ARMBANDS TO BE WORN AS PROTEST OVER TREATIES

PA200025 Panama City Radio Mia Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Sep 79 PA

["Resumen Informativo" program]

[Excerpts] We have been told that 45,000 black armbands will be distributed starting today throughout the capital as an expression of rejection of the treaties. There are still groups who oppose the treaties. The armbands read: "Our country was sold through the treacherous treaties; there are now 120,000 unemployed; against the education reform, the Cerro Colorado swindle, the beating of teachers, trampling of the workers and human rights, against the dictatorship that has oppressed us for many years; show your sorrow and rejection by wearing this armband of mourning. Enough of this."

The armband must be worn from 15 September to 15 October.

FRAMPO LEADER SCORES GOVERNMENT, SUPPORTS TEACHERS

PA200101 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Sep 79 PA

[Interview with Dr Renato Pereira, secretary general of the Popular Broad Front, FRAMPO recorded--place and date not given]

[Text] [Question] How do you regard FRAMPO's position in the present political situation?

[Answer] FRAMPO is above all a programmed party. It cannot be classified as rightist, leftist or center. It has an advanced, progressive program which has tried to avoid useless ideological confrontations and debates.

[Question] How do you view the National Opposition Front's [FRENO] tactics of opposing government methods and operations from outside without really entering the political arena?

[Answer] We regard FRENO as a rightist bloc. Their insistence on not entering the political arena and not taking advantage of the democratization of the country places them dangerously on the path to violence, because a political party that does not accept political struggle is placing itself on the path to violence. FRAMPO has been warning the country about that attitude. We would like to see some of the sectors grouped in that rightist bloc and which have a proven democratic tradition convince the rest of the bloc that for the good of the country a democratic political struggle is necessary. A struggle which would seek the people's votes instead of violent confrontations is necessary.

[Question] Do you believe then that the present situation in Panama might lead to violence?

[Answer] Yes, undoubtedly, if we democrats in this country are not watchful. This increasing pressure is being exerted against the executive because the present political structures have concentrated all power of decision on the executive power in a very disconcerting manner. Besides, the exclusion of other political sectors might well cause all these repressed forces to erupt in violence.

If we do not carry out the political reforms we see are needed increasingly, and allow all political sectors to participate, sooner or later those currents will seek the only path open to them, which is violence. All political currents must be given space in which they can express their opinions freely and with the possibility of influencing political decisions.

[Question] While others are advocating class hatred and dividing Panamanian opinion, would you say that the FRAMPO could be the solution to healing existing scars?

[Answer] It could be. To begin with, our party believes that in such a weak economy as ours, characterized by a huge foreign debt of \$3 billion, of which more than 30 percent of the national budget goes to servicing our foreign debt, the economic and social changes needed to deal with 125,000 unemployed, and the 500,000 Panamanians who are not enjoying full economic and social benefits, we believe that those changes have to be made with the consent of all the country's economic sectors. This is not because we say so, but because we have such a weak economy. In this country we cannot leave out any production sector if we are to advance even 1 inch. On the other hand, all these sectors must be bolstered, organized and made to work within what we call a national development plan. This plan must be a democratic and popular development plan, because we must always bear in mind the happiness of the majority of Panamanians.

[Question] How does FRAMPO think the government has dealt with the teachers problem, and if you were the government what would you have done?

[Answer] It has been dealt with poorly, very poorly. In the first place, there was no need to beat up teachers, who form such a large and important group of professionals. That was bad. The economic sanctions against the teachers are also very bad. We reject these methods. If our party were in power we would have a government of respect and consideration toward all economic and social sectors, particularly the middle and poorer classes, because it would be a FRAMPO government of the middle and working class. Our convention expressed our support for the teachers. We are with them. We believe they are not really opposed to the educational reforms. We believe they are justly indignant, provoked by the rebuffs they have suffered. They have been forced to take up any banner, as long as they can defend themselves, and to return the blows they have suffered.

[Question] Does your party support the teachers movement?

[Answer] Yes, we do. We adopted a resolution supporting them at our first convention.

[Question] How far would your support go?

[Answer] That would depend on the circumstances. We have called on the educational authorities. We know the minister of education. The problem has been dealt with in a surprising way, but he is a man whom we admit has a cool temper, and we believe that he will recover that cool temper and we trust that sooner or later the teachers and Education Ministry officials will sit down at the same table and will settle their problems serenely and with patience. They will reach the end of the tunnel. The issue has been badly handled.

[Question] By whom?

[Answer] Bad handling means wrong attitudes, which are not praiseworthy. There have been unnecessary insults, and the government has to be blamed as a whole and we cannot place any individual blame.

University Professors Support Teachers

PA200011 Panama City Radio Mia Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Sep 79 PA

["Resumen Informativo" program with Julio Ortega and Ramon Pereira, Jr]

[Excerpts] The association of professors of the University of Panama wants to express its deep concern over the state of affairs between Education Ministry officials and striking teachers, which has led to an indefinite strike throughout the republic.

The organizing committee wishes to express its decided support for the demands of the striking teachers seeking higher salaries because we believe them to be justified by the increased cost of living.

We recommend that dialog be resumed and that archbishop of Panama, Monsignor McGrath be appointed as mediator. The organizing committee also asks the elementary and high school teachers to remain firm in their demands and not to let groups or parties obeying political orders upset their noble cause.

Professors' Proposal Hailed

PA200023 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 18 Sep 79 PA

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] The general assembly of professors of the University of Panama at a meeting yesterday afternoon approved a communique which was released to the public this morning. The communique, in our opinion, contains the most important and constructive elements proposed so far for finding a solution to serious educational conflict in the country.

Other professional, civic and business organizations have expressed concern over the conflict. Some support the strike while others have expressed solidarity with the movement and have taken measures of various kinds. But only the document of the University of Panama professors has the practical and objective components which can serve as a basis for solution of the conflict.

The communique issued by the professors on the hill, which would be the basic document for advancing toward a point of convergence, is balanced and objective [equidistante]. It states that the procedures used by the Education Ministry in response to the strike have not been the most appropriate, but warns of the dangers inherent in the infiltration of political initiatives into the strike movement, which could discredit the cause. This is a real threat, and many educators are aware of it. Those who deny the threat are precisely the foreign elements who are alien to the teachers movement and who have no interest in solving the problem, but instead seek to aggravate and prolong it to achieve their own political objectives.

The professors' document notes the support received by the teachers from various sectors of the public, but expresses concern over the fact that effective solutions have not been proposed to solve the problem of the indefinite strike.

The document makes a very interesting observation addressed to the leaders of the movement regarding the fact that they should not carry the legion of teachers onto the plane of political attrition [desgaste politico] and that dialog should be resumed to smooth over the points of conflict and find paths of understanding.

As far as the government sector is concerned, it is encouraging to learn that it is willing to talk, according to the statement made by Minister Garcia de Paredes upon receiving the document from the university professors.

The education minister said the government is willing to negotiate without prior conditions or preconceptions. The minister said, in addition, that there should be no intransigence, but rather flexibility and an interest in solving the problem.

An elementary interpretation of the education minister's words leads us to conclude that the government has accepted the university professors' document as a basis for negotiation and dialog. It is our understanding that the leaders of the striking teachers, who also received the document in question, have promised the university teachers that no later than tomorrow they will give an answer to this act of mediation, which we have described as the most constructive gesture to have been made in these 18 days of strike, toward finding a solution to the conflict.

The position each Panamanian may have taken with regard to the problem is unimportant. I believe we all share an interest in having the problem resolved as soon as possible, since the persons most affected so far have been the students, the parents and the community in general.

It is to be hoped, consequently, that the appeal formulated by the professors of the University of Panama for a resumption of dialog on the basis of the document which they have prepared may serve to bring the parties involved to the negotiating table and that they will be able to find, in a climate of serenity, objectivity and respect, the solution that will permit a resumption of the interrupted process of educating Panamanian youths.

ORGANIZATIONS CHARGE INFILTRATION BY 'OLIGARCHIC ELEMENTS'

PA191817 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in English 18 Sep 79 p 12-A PA

[Text] A cross-section of organizations, forming a strong nucleus of the Panamanian community, today came out against the infiltration of "traditional oligarchic elements" in the current public teachers' strike. Particularly bearing the brunt were members of the Panama Chamber of Commerce (COFC) and National Council of Private Enterprise (CONEP). In a blistering public statement today, the Panama Typographers Union branded the Chamber of Commerce as "political opportunists," "enemies of the government," and urged the teachers to beware of financial aid being given by that group--"the same people which traditionally have worked against employees, refusing to raise their standard of living." The typographers this morning called a strike, paralyzing 16 printing companies, mostly owned by members of the COFC. The National Federation of Shoe Manufacturing Workers branded the COFC and CONEP as "reactionary and treacherous," who sought to infiltrate the movement aimed at destabilizing the government.

A strong group of Chiriqui teachers, supporting the proposed educational reforms--an issue having the COFC and CONEP as opponents--asked that while the striking teachers should remain firm in seeking the utmost advantages for their group, "they should not commit themselves with those sectors now offering financial help liberally, but who are doing so solely for personal interests". Other messages to the striking teachers and against the recent infiltrating groups came from the Bocas del Toro community juntas, educational centers in Veraguas Province, and several Panama City educational groups, including the University of Panama, which foresees the step taken by COFC and CONER "as a maneuver by those well-known groups opposed to the welfare of the masses in the past, who are today taking advantage of the good faith of our teacher."

RADIO COMMENTARY SAYS SEDITION WILL NOT SUCCEED

PA192356 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Sep 79 PA

[Commentary: "Sedition Will Not Succeed"]

[Excerpts] Some time ago, we said that petty groups opposed to the revolutionary process would carry out a series of acts to mar our people's triumphant entrance into the so-called Canal Zone. The tolerance displayed by the revolutionary government has reached an end. The sedition organized and promoted by those who are only thinking in their cash registers and by domestic and foreign reactionary sectors, will not succeed, because the people are tired of seeing, hearing and tolerating the activities of those who in their hallucinations want to turn back the pages of history.

We no longer are facing a movement of demands for rights which by all rights and reasoning appear to be just. Behind all this, there is a plot to plunge the country in the same state of chaos, intranquillity and instability that existed in October 1968. They are using the same methods and tactics as in the past. The difference this time is that they are being carried out by those filled with hatred who have seen their profits and privileges affected by the social gains of the people who have struggled for the total recovery of our territory and are implementing projects and establishing the super-structures to solve our present and future material problems. The revolutionary government is being blamed for problems affecting all nations in the world. The most backward sectors hypocritically beat on their chests in support of a situation which they could not remotely solve if they were in power. With their whimpering and crying, all they have done is increase the cost of living and now they are inciting the ones they have exploited to go out and make economic demands. They are promoting stoppages and strikes with economic and material support. It was only yesterday that they increased the prices on shoes, clothes and food. Today, for crumbs, they are trying to entice the ones they have exploited to carry out their evil designs. In their antifatherland attitude, these groups, together with frustrated politicians, who saw their castles and palaces blown up in the volcanic eruption of the 11 October 1968 revolution, insist on destabilizing the government of President Royo. They do not seem to realize that the majority of honest workers, peasants, students and professionals form a monolithic people's army and that together with the National Guard will definitely stop their Machiavellian designs.

We want them to know clearly and distinctly that sedition will not succeed, because the powerful team formed by the people and the government will stop them.

EL SALVADOR

BOMB EXPLODES AT FORMER PRESIDENT'S HOME

PA191650 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1535 GMT 19 Sep 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 19 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--A powerful bomb exploded today at the main entrance of the home of former Salvadoran President Col Arturo Armando Molina, located in the northern part of this capital, a few steps from National Guard headquarters.

One of the guardsmen in charge of watching over the residence was injured. The clandestine People's Revolutionary Army claimed responsibility for the bombing.

The former president was not at home. Heavy shooting broke out at the site of the incident shortly after the explosion at 0742 (1342 GMT).

Meanwhile, the interdepartmental and urban general transport strike entered its fifth day. The strike is to demand security for the buses, in view of the fact that 28 buses have been burned in disturbances and to demand several benefits for owners. The owners refuse to talk to officials of the Transportation Directorate, demanding that they talk only to President Carlos Humberto Romero.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT DENIES FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING WITH EL SALVADOR

PA200006 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1452 GMT 18 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 18 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran Government denied today, that its foreign minister, Eliseo Perez Cadalso, is in Mexico meeting with his Salvadoran colleague, Antonio Rodriguez Porth. The Honduran military government junta press secretary, Herman Allan Padgett, said that Perez Cadalso is in Mexico on private business.

The rumor circulated persistently in this capital yesterday, Monday, that bilateral negotiations were being carried out in Mexico. Honduras and El Salvador are negotiating a general peace treaty with the mediation of Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero, former Peruvian president, and the International Court of Justice.

If negotiations are successful, the two nations will end the 10 years of broken relations which started when their armies fought the 100-hour war in 1969.

MILITARY PLANES RETURNED TO NICARAGUA 19 SEP

PA191807 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1456 GMT 19 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 19 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--It was unofficially reported here today that the Honduran military junta has returned an unspecified number of military aircraft to the Nicaraguan Sandinist Government.

The planes had been flown to Honduras by pilots deserting from the defunct National Guard when President Anastasio Somoza Debayle was overthrown in July.

Other planes will be repaired by Honduran Air Force mechanics before being returned to the Sandinist Air Force (FAS). The ownership of others planes--used for crop dusting but adapted for combat duty--is yet to be established.

The Honduran Government is also determining the ownership of ships and vehicles brought to Honduras by people fleeing from Nicaragua at the height of the civil war.

At a recent meeting at the border town of Guasaule, the Nicaraguan junta of national reconstruction formally requested return of the planes by the Honduran military junta.

NICARAGUA

TOMAS BORGE SPEAKS AT RIVAS BOARD INAUGURATION

PA191557 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 16 Sep 79 p 10 PA

[Speech by Commander Tomas Borge at inauguration of Rivas Government on 13 Sep]

[Excerpts] Comrade Violeta Chamorro brother Eden Pastora, people of Rivas:

Across-the-board appointments in the army and reconstruction boards of every department in Nicaragua are being subjected to scrutiny of their revolutionary work; we have all been provisionally appointed and those who do not function as revolutionaries will have to leave their posts; those who do not identify with the people's struggle, overstep their power or cannot function well will have to give up the post which the people gave them. Therefore, we tell those appointed by the Rivas Reconstruction Board: Either you function as representatives of the people or Rivas or those same people will throw you out of office.

Now it is the people who have the last word. In the past, politicians made the decisions, but now appointments must come from the people. In fact, if we do not function, the people have the right to throw us out too. If we are strict with the members of the department boards, we are even more demanding of the members of our Sandinist Popular Army (EPS); they led the fighting and won the war; but now there is another war and another struggle: the war on backwardness, poverty, ignorance and to put love for the people in the heart of every revolutionary.

You already know this and perhaps it is unnecessary to repeat it. This revolution will not be defeated by anyone; this revolution is irreversible and, not only that, this revolution will be carried out to its ultimate consequences. There are some people who, of course, do not like that. Some say or wonder where we are going. They say that this is dangerous, that this revolution is communist!... But we tell them: No, this revolution is not communist, this is a Sandinist revolution. We could say this revolution is communist and adopt no revolutionary measures. Everybody, including the enemies of our people, would be happy.

It is not men or big names that make revolutions, but deeds. We might say we are Marxist-Leninist, communist, friends of the Soviet Union and on our way to socialism. We could say all that. But if we leave the Somozas in possession of their property, we could still say those things and they would be happy. However, we say this is a Sandinist revolution; this is a revolution that is harvesting the seeds sown by the Sandinists.

We are adopting revolutionary measures and we are seizing the property of our enemies. Therefore, they are unhappy although we say we are Sandinists. Of course, we are taking property away from the pro-Somoza people and we are going to transform it into schools, child-care centers, housing for the people. We are going to place the property of the Somozas--that belonged to the Somozas--at the service of the people. They owned thousands upon thousands of manzanas of land that we are going to give to the people, too. Of course, the pro-somoza people and their friends are not happy. But we want to insist on what we said recently: The pro-Somoza people in Nicaragua barely have the right to a small plot of land in which to be buried; all they will own now is a measly 7 inches of earth. We are going to say something now. When I speak of the pro-Somoza people, I cannot laugh because whenever I remember them my heart aches, and when I remember the suffering population I cannot laugh either. But when I see the light of hope and confidence in us, love and a smile surface.

Regarding Sandinism, we read in a friendly newspaper--because LA PRENSA is our friend--about a Sandinist Social Democratic Party. We want to say that we were amazed when reading the names of the party members because they have become Sandinists overnight. We knew them to be exactly the contrary. Another thing, in Nicaragua Sandinists are members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. They are those who fought with weapons in hand against Somoza. They put their blood and sweat into revolutionary warfare. We are amazed to hear those people calling themselves Sandinists. They can organize themselves and set up all the parties they want because there is freedom to do that here. What they are not entitled to is to snatch the name that our hero, martyr and founder Carlos Fonseca won in history.

There is no possibility of their calling themselves Sandinists because they had their chance during the war, during the dozens of summers of warfare, when our organization went underground under difficult circumstances, when it took to the hills or when the insurrection started...Now there is not the slightest possibility that a group other than the Sandinist National Liberation Front will use that name which is sacred to our people. And we have yet to see if they have a following. We hope so, in order to have some competition. We are not opposed to that. They can organize themselves throughout the country and do whatever they want, except call themselves Sandinists.

HASSAN MINIMIZES REVOLUTION'S IDEOLOGICAL LABEL

PA191421 Paris AFP in Spanish 0425 GMT 19 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 18 Sep (AFP)--The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction refused tonight to label the Nicaraguan revolution, affirming that the important thing is that the Nicaraguan people benefit from the revolutionary process.

Speaking at a press conference, junta member Moises Hassan said that it is childish to be worrying about where we are headed because the important thing is to know where we are and that what we are doing is being done well.

Hassan thus replied to a newsman's question about whether 2 months after the triumph of the Sandinist revolution Nicaragua was headed toward communism.

It does not matter if we are communists, social democrats or any other thing. The important thing is that those who benefited before will not enjoy special privileges now, that the neglected sectors may obtain the essentials of which they were deprived in the past.

For the first time, the government junta appeared in public with only its civilian members--Sergio Ramirez, Moises Hassan, Alfonso Robelo and Violeta de Chamorro.

No explanation was given for the absence of the junta's fifth member, Commander Daniel Ortega, who it was learned is participating in a special meeting of various Sandinist groups which began early Monday morning and is still underway.

The reasons for the meeting were not given and there was no official confirmation that the ranking military members of the Joint National Directorate and the Sandinist General Staff were at any special session.

The junta members said that Maj Alfonso Salazar, known as Commander Bravo--one of the officers who was closest to defeated dictator Anastasio Somoza--still plans, in the United States, to launch an armed attack on Nicaragua.

The junta affirmed that any counterrevolutionary attempt will be smashed by the Nicaraguan people. They added that the issue of the conflict with Honduras ended with the Honduran military government's promise to prevent any attempt to invade Nicaragua.

The junta members voiced approval of the people's occupying social clubs of the wealthy classes in three cities and converting them into houses for the people.

Junta member Sergio Ramirez said that the takeover of social clubs by the people is an understandable action, after years during which the ridiculous elite groups discriminated against them. He promised that the owners of these clubs would be indemnified.

PSN LEADER EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR FSLN, SINGLE PARTY

PA191745 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Sandinism is the banner of all Nicaraguan people, according to Comrade Nathan Sevilla, member of the Directorate [direccion] of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party [PSN].

During a press conference called yesterday by the PSN Directorate, it was agreed to unite all forms of struggle around the single vanguard of the people--the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. Also broached was the topic of threats against the revolutionary process, for which we must be prepared, organizing the people and increasing production as the fundamental bases for continuing our process of reconstruction.

Nathan Sevilla said: A government of national reconstruction has been installed and its program includes guarantees, liberties and democratic rights for all people, staunch defense of national sovereignty, a comprehensive agrarian reform, nationalizing of the Nicaraguan people's natural resources, making foreign trade and banking state-owned [estatizacion], and the reconstruction program already underway.

He added that the overwhelming victory by the Nicaraguan Sandinist people was possible because the FSLN was able to direct, with political insight, revolutionary firmness and unquestionable audacity, the revolutionary forces of the people.

Let us listen to Comrade Nathan Sevilla in the following recording: [begin recording]

[Question] Is this program of the PSN in keeping with FSLN policy since the Nicaraguan people evolve around the Sandinist Front, realizing that it is their only vanguard?

[Answer] Precisely, because that is an objective reality inasmuch as there cannot be two vanguards in one revolutionary process. That is why our party has decided to offer all its support to the vanguard FSLN, not only in the sense of integrating our mass organizations, but also in proposing the integration of our party in a single party with the Marxist-Leninists of this country who initially, in principle, we consider to be under the single leadership of the FSLN. Other revolutionary groups which consider this unity indispensable must also propose their integration under this single leadership.

[Question] How do you see the stand of the Social Democratic Party [Partido Social Democrata] which calls itself Sandinist?

[Answer] Essentially, it is a party that seeks to prevent the strengthening of the revolutionary process and which calls itself Sandinist because it realizes that Sandinism is the banner of all the people. Seeking to usurp such a position, it could create confusion.

However, our people have a powerful vanguard today and a great capacity for orientation. The communications media are at the service of the people, and this will permit the unmasking of any reactionary sector supported by the bourgeoisie that attempts to obtain hegemony in a process in which it is totally at a disadvantage, because it lost its hegemony since the broad opposition front betrayed the most radical interests of the anti-Somoza struggle.

[Question] Comrade Nathan Sevilla, can you tell us what other points were broached at the PSN press conference?

[Answer] The other points discussed refer to the general crisis situation in Nicaragua and the need to increase production, the need to maintain the Nicaraguan people's high morale in order to overcome this impasse or crisis, and not only to return to former levels--because that would be inconceivable in a revolutionary process--but achieve unprecedented levels in the country.

The acute problems of unemployment, impasse, retrogression in economic activities will be overcome one by one. Our people firmly support the FSLN. We understand that today's Nicaragua will be an increasingly superior Nicaragua that will be strengthened and that will be an example for Latin American countries struggling against oligarchies, military regimes and against penetration by imperialism.

In terms of political ideology, an all-out war is being waged. Our people must arm themselves. The ideological arms will be provided by way of political formation, by the formation of a revolutionary scientific ideology that will prevent any manipulation by bourgeois, reactionary sectors, as existed in the past and which kept a vast sector of our population under the control, under the domination of reactionary, exploitative forces. [end recording]

SOCIALIST, LIBERAL PARTIES SUPPORT FSLN PLATFORM

PA191741 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Sep 79 PA

[Text] The Nicaraguan Socialist Party [PSN] and the Independent Liberal Party [PLI] have announced their total support for the Sandinist Front and the Government of National Reconstruction.

The two political parties gave all their support to the Sandinist Front. One of them, the PSN, did so during a press conference. The PLI issued a communique expressing support for the Sandinist Front and the Government of National Reconstruction.

In the fatherland of Sandino, year of liberation, the directive and advisory boards of the PLI, meeting in extraordinary session to commemorate the first anniversary of the beginning of the September popular rebellion, declare:

That we support with all our efforts and on all points the platform of the Government of National Reconstruction, considering it our party's priority task to work to the utmost of its resources to make those postulates, which reflect the fundamental aspirations of the Nicaraguan people, a tangible reality.

That the name and banner of the PLI have been honored since 1944, taking up as its own the ideals of General Sandino and frankly supporting the patriotic and heroic struggle of the Sandinist National Liberation Front since its emergence in Nicaraguan political life.

That we consider it an unavoidable duty to work for the consolidation of the government of the people, the implementation of the program of national reconstruction and progress of the revolutionary process.

That just as we were present on all fighting fronts against the tyranny and foreign aggression in its many forms, we will be present on all fronts and at all moments defending this revolution for which our people, the heroic people of Sandino, have sacrificed their best and most promising children for more than 50 years.

That in these glorious moments of free Nicaragua we rendered an emotional tribute to the heroes and martyrs of the fatherland, who fell in the struggle for national liberation. Outstanding among these was independent liberal member Rigoberto Lopez Perez, worthy heir of Sandino.

National Directive Board [Junta Directiva Nacional]: Virgilio Godoy Reyes, Plutarco Anduray Palma, Panor Rodriguez Osorio, Eduardo Coronado Perez, Juma Sandoval (Parajon), Ciro Orozco Berrios, Guillermo Selva Arguello, Juan Jose Ordonez Emudez, Rodolfo Robelo Herrera, Oscar Aragon Valdez, Orlando Blandino, Bayarco Guzman Martinez, Socartes Flores Vivas.

National Advisory Board [Junta Consultiva Nacional]: Juan Caldera Noguera, Guillermo Suarez Rivas, Enrique Centeno Obregon, Luis Arista Reyes, Marcelino Lacayo Cisneros, Alejandro Brionesn, Jose Simon Delgado, Macario Estrada Lopez, Eliodoro Mendieta, Rosario Ugarte.

[Signed] Virgilio Godoy Reyes, national president; Socartes Flores Vivas, secretary general.

AUTHORITIES RELEASE 43 PRISONERS; GUARDSMEN FACE TRIALS

PA191410 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Once again, applying the principle of generosity in victory, and in line with the policies of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), Sandinist authorities yesterday released 43 persons, including 2 young persons who in one way or another had links with the dynasty that misgoverned us for more than 45 years.

The relatives of prisoners waited at the Chipote exit. They were firmly convinced that revolutionary justice is being properly dealt. Several high school and university students were with the relatives. They form part of the "Adelante" group. The group dedicated itself to singing protest songs so that the released prisoners would realize that a new society is waiting for them to become part of the process for the reconstruction of our battered but brave Nicaragua.

Minutes later, the prisoners were taken aboard two Sandinist Army vehicles to the square across from the German Pomares complex where mothers and sisters and other relatives embraced them with great emotion, satisfied that there now is liberty in Nicaragua.

The prisoners shouted vivas to free Nicaragua, to the Sandinist Front and to the people in general. Most of them said that they are prepared to join the process for the country's reconstruction and, if possible, join the ranks of the army. There was one cadet and several men who had enlisted in Somoza's old guard.

When the prisoners stepped out of the vehicles, and after they were given all the belongings they had with them at the moment of their arrest, Commander Juan Jose Ubeda addressed them, noting that their reintegration into the reconstruction of the country is wanted and that justice was not given them before, not because of apathy but because the investigations took some time, a consequence of the difficult situation being faced at the moment. Let us listen to Commander Juan Jose Ubeda:

[Begin Ubeda recording] The policies of our government and the policies of our vanguard organization, the Sandinist Front, are policies in line with revolutionary principles and the most humane principles. We consider that many of the former National Guardsmen being released today deserve to lead normal lives.

The people of Nicaragua are trying to promote the reconstruction process and restore a normal economy. We believe that all these persons, who are part of our people, should also join this process.

We think that in the future we will be able to carry out investigations in a more expeditious and efficient way, thus avoiding the suffering that a relative in prison brings to a home and also apply real justice, and apply it more effectively.

I am saying that if our investigations show any person involved in crimes against our people, in assassinations, they will be punished. We believe that those persons should be put on trial.

Our people expect that all those persons be punished and we are working in that direction. Our people should not think that because we are releasing National Guardsmen we are not administering justice. No, that is not the case.

We are trying to identify the persons truly guilty of genocide against our people; the guilty persons will be punished. They will be put on trial so that our people may dictate the sentences.

We are releasing these people and we believe that in doing this we are also doing justice. Those who do not deserve to be set free will remain in prison.

ARMED GROUP ATTACKS MANAGUA POLICE HEADQUARTERS

PA192220 Paris AFP in Spanish 2141 GMT 19 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 19 Sep (AFP)--Armed groups, presumably made up of former Somozist military men, today attacked the main police headquarters in Managua creating panic and confusion among the hundreds of persons who were waiting to visit approximately 500 prisoners.

It has been officially announced that three Sandinist soldiers were wounded and at least three members of the attacking groups were captured by the police.

Police Commander Roger Cabezas has reported that the attack was part of a plot to provoke a mass escape by the prisoners who were members of the defunct National Guard.

The police chief noted that the garrison was under heavy fire from snipers shooting from two different sides. The garrison occupies an area of 2,000 sq meters in northeast Managua.

The attack took place at approximately 1300. The attackers fired from a three-story building on the east side of the garrison and from a bushy area on the north side. The Sandinist soldiers responded to the firing and an approximately 30-minute battle ensued. Hundreds of persons who were in the area sought protection in nearby buildings. Sandinist patrols came out of the barracks in a cleanup operation and captured three of the attackers who have not been identified yet.

When the shooting began, hundreds of relatives of the Somozist prisoners were outside the police garrison with food they were bringing to the inmates. The presence of these persons, who fled in all direction when the shooting began, provoked confusion and panic.

Commander Cabezas has announced that the visits to the prison have been immediately suspended for an indefinite period. Cabezas said that some of the relatives of the prisoners tried to introduce weapons into the jail to help the escape.

Visits, Commander Cabezas stated, will not be renewed until the Sandinist police create a proper security system in the garrison attacked today.

NEW MANAGUA SANDINIST POLICE COMMANDER APPOINTED

PA200148 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Sep 79 PA

[Excerpt] Managua's new Sandinist police commander, Rene Vivas Lagos, has just been appointed to this post. He held a lengthy press conference when he received the appointment from Comrade Roger Cabeza, former commander of the Sandinist police.

INRA DENOUNCES FRAUDULENT LAND EXPROPRIATIONS

PA191722 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 19 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Charges have been made regarding persons who are expropriating property in the name of the Institute of Agrarian Reform [INRA]. INRA spokesman have announced that they have received many complaints about persons posing as INRA officials.

The persons go to Managua farms and, using false documents, say they have been authorized by INRA to expropriate property.

Authorities are trying to catch those involved. The people in general are asked to cooperate and denounce these frauds.

EDUCATION MINISTRY OPENS GRIEVANCE DEPARTMENT

PA192353 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 19 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Prof Dionisio Herrera Canales is in charge of a new department at the Public Education Ministry. The department is the grievance office. Anyone wanting to complain about administrative or educational problems may go to this office. The complainant must present evidence so the case may be investigated.

AMERICAN WHEAT, FLOUR SHIPMENTS ARRIVE 18 SEP

PA192349 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Sep 79 pp 1, 10 PA

[Text] The acute shortage of flour being experienced by many bakeries will be eased partially with the arrival of 5,000 metric tons of wheat on 18 September in the Port of Corinto.

Dr Martinez Cuenca said our daily consumption of flour is about 2,000 quintals. He said existing flour stocks will be rationed until the arrival of the shipment.

He said some speculators had hoarded flour but "that problem will be solved with the arrival of the shipment of wheat."

The 5,000 tons of wheat are an \$865,000 donation from the U.S. Government through AID.

He said an agreement has been reached with the Social Welfare Ministry by which the donated wheat will be sold to bakeries. With the money received from the sale, ENABAS [National Basic Foods Enterprise] will supply the Social Welfare Ministry with basic grains, oil, and other staples needed for the food aid program for the people.

He also said a second shipment of 15,000 tons of flour has been bought by the revolutionary government with a \$2.6-million loan granted by AID at 2 percent for 30 years.

Regarding the small bakeries, Martinez Cuenca said they had already organized a cooperative including more than 60 bakeries in Managua. This cooperative has been granted 500 quintals of flour to be distributed according to existing priorities.

Argentine Wheat

PA192351 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 19 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Foreign Ministry sources announced today that important aid from the Argentine Government will be arriving in the next few days in Nicaragua.

The Argentine ambassador to our country has announced that his government will donate 3,000 tons of wheat. This is the first aid the Argentine Government has given following dictator Somoza's fall.

BARRICADA DESCRIBES SANDINIST AGRICULTURAL COMMUNES

PA190156 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 8 Sep 79 pp 1, 8 No 5 PA

[Excerpts] The Sandinist Agricultural Production Units [Unidades de Produccion Agricola Sandinista--UPAS] and the State Production Units [Unidades de Produccion Estatal--UPES] have been admired in Leon by comrades from many countries. They have all agreed that the peasants, exploited by the landowners for many years, are gaining better living standards.

Peasants in the country's western region are familiar with our UPAS. The UPAS are communes [comunidades] of rural workers who are no longer exploited because they till the lands that our Sandinist popular revolution recovered from the thieves. The peasants who live in those communes are mostly seasonal workers who only worked during the cotton or cane harvest in the Somoquist era.

According to UPAS rules, each UPAS should be no larger than 700 meters. If it surpasses that size it becomes a UPES, which has different characteristics.

Unity Makes Force

The brother peasants know that the land cannot be divided into plots because this would result in problems that could be solved only with unity. They are familiar with the experience of Somozism in which many small producers were tricked and stripped of their land by the landowners. The peasants have gotten together to work and to defend what the Sandinist popular revolution conquered.

The top authority in the UPAS is the communal assembly. It is made up of all the commune members. They decide their own way of working and solving their farming problems. There is also a communal board headed by a coordinator, who is generally the most experienced peasant. He and the rest of his comrades are elected democratically by all the members of the commune. The communal assembly makes it clear to the coordinator that he is not a foreman. The coordinator must encourage people to work and study. He must set the example in work.

The coordinator must account for the most important things in the commune. He is also the representative of his commune in the Nicaraguan Land Reform Institute [INRA] and to the public.

The communal board also has a secretary, an auditor [vigilante], and one training, one health and one propaganda coordinator. The commune visited by BARRICADA also had a "UACAS" which stands for Unit of Supply for the Sandinist Agricultural Communes. The commune has many projects. It has dreams of building a small city with a communal house, a sports field a health center, and above all schools. Commander Tomas Borge said that this is the revolution of dreams come true.

The communes are named after peasant heroes and some of them even have their pictures.

UPES

Cesar Ruiz is the general coordinator of the INRA units of production. He is an agronomist specializing in ecology. There are currently 15 UPES in operation.

SOVIET WEATHER SHIP ARRIVES FOR 'HURRICANE RESEARCH'

FL191621 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1413 GMT 19 Sep 79 FL

[Text] The Soviet scientific ship, Professor Subov, specializing in meteorology, is docked at the (Avenida del Puerto) near the (Castillo de la Flota). This beautiful white ship, which is 132 meters long and with a gross weight of 8,000 tons is carrying Soviet researchers who will be joined in this capital with Cuban researchers to study the causes of hurricanes in the tropical Atlantic waters.

Soviet and Cuban meteorologists will begin this cruise in the second half of September [as heard] through October during which our archipelago is most affected by hurricanes. The Professor Subov Soviet scientific ship is a floating meteorological observatory which has the most modern equipment for studying hurricanes in all oceans.

More on Ship Activities

FL192336 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Sep 79 FL

[Text] The Soviet meteorological research ship, Professor Subov, leaves Havana Bay tomorrow on a Caribbean research cruise for the purpose of studying the formation and development of tropical hurricanes. Sixty Soviet scientists and seven Cuban specialists will spend 1 month in a region of the ocean [as heard] previously selected for being the place where many of the atmospheric phenomena which later affect land areas originate.

Built in 1969 in the German Democratic Republic, the ship, with a displacement of 7,000 tons, is equipped with several scientific laboratories, equipment for the launching of meteorological rockets [as heard], apparatuses for monitoring artificial satellites and other technical facilities designed for the study of the atmosphere and ocean.

The Soviet-Cuban scientific expedition is the first to be conducted in accordance with an agreement signed in 1977 between the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and the Cuban Academy of Sciences.

The Akademik [class] ship Subov was visited this afternoon by Eng Tirso Saenz, vice president of the Cuban Academy of Sciences, who praised the ship's excellent technology. He also wished success to the scientists in their endeavor to study the causes of hurricanes.

LIBYAN DELEGATION VISITS ISLE OF YOUTH

FL191821 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1810 GMT 19 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Libyan Housing Secretary Muhammad al-Manquish, who heads a Libyan delegation that is visiting Cuba, has arrived in the Isle of Youth, accompanied by Levi Farah, minister-president of the Cuban State Committee for Construction. Al-Manquish and his delegation were received at Neuva Gerona's air terminal by Felix Mojena, second secretary of the Municipal Party Committee, and other members of the Provincial Party Executive Bureau.

At the beginning of its tour of the Isle of Youth, the Libyan delegation visited the museum that is the former Modelo Prison where attackers of the Moncada Barracks were imprisoned. It also visited the citrus agricultural-industrial complex. During their stay in that special municipality, the Libyan housing minister and his delegation will visit a rural school where African students are studying and agricultural, educational and urban development areas.

TALKS WITH VIETNAMESE TRADE MINISTER HELD IN HAVANA

FL192342 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Marcelo Fernandez Font has received Vietnamese Foreign Trade Minister Dang Viet Chau, who is visiting our country as member of the delegation led by Pham Van Dong, premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The satisfactory implementation of trade planned for 1979 between the two countries and prospects for 1980 were examined at the meeting which was held in a friendly atmosphere.

BULGARIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION ATTENDED BY POLITBURO MEMBERS

FL191037 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 19 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, Pedro Miret and Arnaldo Milian, all members of the PCC Politburo, last night, 18 September, attended the reception offered by the Bulgarian Embassy on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the socialist revolution in that country. Boyko Dimitrov, ambassador of Bulgaria, met the invited Cuban leaders at the entrance to the diplomatic mission.

ICAP COMMEMORATES CENTRAL AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE

FL191522 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1426 GMT 19 Sep 79 FL

[Text] The 158th anniversary of the independence of the Central American republics from Spanish colonialism was commemorated in Havana at a ceremony at the Cuban Institute of Friendship With Peoples [ICAP]. Carlos Rojas, Nicaraguan ambassador to Cuba, interlaced his remarks on the Central American anniversary with remarks on the victory of the Nicaraguan people who overthrew the Somoza dictatorship.

For his part, and in closing, Professor Eusebio Leal, director of the Havana City historical museum, made a detailed historical recounting of the independence struggles waged in America, basically in Central America, which is going down the path toward liberty.

Others attending the ceremony were Jorge Gallardo, vice president of the ICAP, and Lio Oscar Vargas Bello, consul general of Costa Rica.

MACHADO VENTURA CHAIRS MEETINGS ON FLOOD DAMAGE

FL192356 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Sep 79 FL

[Excerpt] A sustained effort is being made in Havana Province to overcome the flooding of the Ariguanabo textile mill caused by rains in the wake of Hurricane Frederic. PCC Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura and Luis Alvarez de La Nuez, first secretary of the Party Provincial Committee in Havana, chaired meetings held today in San Antonio de Los Banos and textile mill to continue implementing measures which are being taken for several days now as proposed by the specialists who are working to solve the problem. In this regard, Machado Ventura said:

[Machado--begin recording] I believe that the measures that have been taken are the correct ones. Moreover, there is control over all. The comrades from the economy, party, local government and agriculture [as heard] are meeting periodically and examining the situation every 12 hours so that no damage is done, especially to guarantee that no road is lost as a result of carelessness. All of this is under control and we believe that in 2 or 3 days this situation we are experiencing can be moved into a phase of better control and safety. That is my opinion. [end recording]